

## HOME CIRCLE.

## SENDING STOCKINGS.

BY DOUGLAS PERLEY REED.

It is an autumn afternoon  
Chilly with rain and gray with cloud  
Looking, the while my needle flies,  
I think and talk sometimes aloud.

Piled in my lap, a soft, bright heap,  
American stockings, and white and blue;  
(How little feet will dance them out,  
Who but a mother ever knew?)

Still is the house—my merry three  
Out for a visit have gone to rest,  
Here in the hush I sit and rest,  
Tired with their rush and noise and play.

Al! but two dear brown eyes will peep  
Over my darn in this crimson toe:  
—He is the only son we have,  
And mothers love their boys, you know!

Over and under, out and in,  
(My stocking mending is never done)  
Slowly across the lessening space  
Threads of the soft blue worsted run.

It is a fancy—Gentle arms  
Creep round my neck in a loving wise;  
Yes, my twin girl, these blue hosiery  
Bring me a thought of your azure eyes.

Easy it is to weave a web  
Out of my youngest darling's hair,  
Filling the space her rounded knee  
Pressed through the stocking soft and fair.

Dancing with every tripping bound,  
Framing the happy sunlit face,  
—Lift up your lips, my rosybud, do—  
Where for my kisses is sweeter place?

Hark! was that a step in the hall?  
—No!—'twas a sweep of the wind outside,  
Murmuring and darning—day has waned,  
Twilight is spreading her mantle wide.

Al! my mending is not complete  
Now that the stockings folded are,  
Solving work have I to do—  
Weaving whose issues are greater far.

Faint fall my hands: Help me, O Lord!  
Take Thine work, for these soulless  
—Thine—  
Sanctify, teach, mold, guide, and bless,  
Till in Thy likeness their spirits shine!

Dark! they have come with laugh and shout,  
—And I am glad they are safely here!

## RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

## From Our Exchanges.

A revival has been in progress for several days in the Riverside Chapel, on Front street, under the auspices of the Young Men's Working Association. The building was put up for their benefit, and for some time this Association has been conducting a Sabbath School in this building with great success. A protracted prayer meeting was inaugurated, which resulted in a revival. Revs. Bates, Lyons, Thomas and others have been preaching, and several conversions have taken place. The young men composing this Association are earnest workers, and are certainly obeying the injunction of Christ in regard to going out into the highways and by-ways to bid all to come to the marriage feast of the King, and they will be certain to reap a rich reward.

At Chattanooga Commercial, Feb. 10th: The revival at the First M. E. Church continues with increasing power and interest. About twenty persons were at the altar last night, and seven or eight professed faith in Christ. Rev. J. B. Ford will preach again to-night. A cordial welcome is extended to all. A series of meetings will be commenced in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church this evening at seven o'clock, and will be continued through the present, and also next week. The Rev. Dr. Baird, of Nashville, is expected to be present, and will preach every evening next week.

New Market News: From parties from Grainger county, we learn that there were eight persons baptized at Central Point Church-house last Sunday.

Blountville Items in Bristol Courier: Rev. Mr. Ingram has just closed a meeting of 6 or 8 days with Pine Grove Church, Va., resulting in 16 additions. The meeting at Ascut's closed Sunday, 18 professions and 16 additions are reported.

Greenville Intelligence: A revival of religion has been going on at Clear Fork, in this county, for two weeks. Revs. Roth, of Virginia, Ball, and others officiating. There have been about twenty conversions. The denomination of the revivists is Missionary Baptists.

The revival at Liberty Hill, after having protracted nearly three weeks, by Revs. Milburn, Hughes and others, has closed. There were twenty-five or thirty conversions.

Dooze dot gloves on. But p'store story is the sort for me. Stupid folks are sometimes call geese, and I suppose if geese took among themselves they call it a fair play. Once they was an old man that keep geese for a life, and he was very ill, and he couldn't sleep well, and when he did sleep he had such terrible dreams. So he sent for the doctor, and the doctor felt the ole man's pulse, and look at his tongue, and shook his head, and said what was his simptoms, and the old man said he knew that, but what did the doctor say? The doctor told the doctor that as soon as he shed his eyes at night he took himself surrounded by geese, which kept a snatching out his hair with their bills. Then the doctor said I told you that when I first see your tongue, you must throw away this piller, and make another piller of fethers which you must jerk out of live geese. Wy, said the man, that is how I made this piller. Then the doctor said oh! oh! and went away, but the ole man he see how it was, and never strip any more geese till they was ded. But that's the kind of pillers that some folks dies on real peaceful.

## Josh Billings.

Dear Brinsmade—I luv babies: I luv them becauze they are actually necessary—I luv them becauze they won't lie—I luv them becauze they may be the next president, I luv them becauze I had them, I luv them becauze they are sort of led lights on the dark pathway of life to sho us that we are on the right road, and how far we have got—I luv them becauze I was a baby once myself and sumbody loved me.

Dear Metcalf—I am a rank unbeliever—I don't believe in ghosts nor spiritualism—I don't believe in quack pills nor wimmis rites convenshuns—I don't believe in praying politicians nor hoss trotting deacons—I don't believe in whiskey as a tonic nor religion as a traffik—I don't believe in morality that will se-k temptashun, or that is afraid to face it when it kants, dodge good. I believe in only one wife, one daughter, one friend, with a few cheerful acquaintances thrown in to make up the assortment.

## The Daubury Man at Work.

Moulton, in his testimony, says that he tried to save Beecher. A heathen might ask: "Would he do less to save himself?"

Give your son a good education, and a settled purpose in life, and when he is a man he will not be content to sit back of a grocery store and crack his finger joints.

Near-sighted people who keep boarders should not pick over the beans. A New England country person is a man whose overcoat or duster is from two to three inches shorter than his undercoat.

This being a very dull winter for business and a hard one for the poor, several new circus companies are organizing for the coming season. Serrano now sees the error of his last move. Since leaving Spain he has received a Government telegram of thanks, saying that his absence prevented much bloodshed.

## Father Newman's Pamphlet.

[London Correspondence of the Sheffield Telegraph]

The general verdict about Father Newman's pamphlet is that it is far superior to Mr. Gladstone's in controversial skill, for the eminent recluse of the Birmingham Oratory has long been known as the most able controversialist of his day. But he has succeeded in maintaining his position by drawing distinctions far too subtle to be appreciated by the mass of his co-religionists, and entirely repudiated by other Roman Catholic writers like Mgr. Capel. Father Newman limits Papal infallibility in a way which to the extreme ultramontane would be offensive. He may be right, but if so they cannot be. One must admire this eloquent, conscientious and scrupulously moderate theologian, and regret more than ever his secession from the English Church.

His chief object, it is said, is music. He is a clever young clerk and during his Oxford career Archbishop Whately used to say of him, that if he had not taken to the church he would have made a capital leader of an orchestra.

## Spelling Matches.

They are having exciting spelling matches throughout Ohio. They charge a small admission fee, which goes to some benevolent enterprise. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says of a match at Lebanon, Ohio:

"Nearly five hundred people witnessed last Friday night the first spelling contest. Forty-four ladies and gentlemen participated. Mr. L. H. Marshall, music teacher, carried off the honors and the prize, and was awarded a handsome volume of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Among the spellers was Judge George Z. Smith, who hotly contested with Mr. Marshall for the prize. This novel entertainment was given for the benefit of the Lebanon Musical Society (who lost their five piano-forte in the late conflagration), and netted a handsome profit."

## Cheap Warmth.

A correspondent of the N. B. Mail writes: The notice which has appeared in some newspapers recommending the use of paper between the blanket and counterpane as a cure for cold beds induced my wife to cut out of a sheet of brown paper a "shape" to fit the neck and shoulders, which ladies call "a habit-shirt." It was first worn just inside the dress on one of the coldest days we have had this winter, and with the most complete success and marvelous result as regards warmth. This garment can be made in three minutes, at a cost of less than a halfpenny. Let any gentleman on a railway journey try the experiment of wrapping up his legs in a newspaper, and he will find it as warm as a rug.

## German Reporters' Blunders.

(New York Sun, Feb. 8.)

There is a class of attendants on the trial whom the Tilton literature, perhaps beyond description—the reporters for German newspapers. It is part of their work to translate the testimony into German as it is given, and they write running long-hand reports of the proceedings. They stumble on such expressions as "My heart's twin," "My darling of darlings," "My only mistress," and drop their pencils in agony. The most ludicrous of their blunders was in connection with Mr. Tilton's fanciful poem, "Aimee, Aimee, c'est a dire." The reporter was busy when it was read, and had his head full of Mr. Tilton's connections with Woodhull, which he was trying to write out in German. He could not understand the laugh that followed the reading of the poem, but on hearing the last line repeated he concluded it must be read to show Tilton's connection with Mile. Aimee, whom he had seen in opera bouffe. Accordingly he wrote for his papers: "Mr. Tilton had dedicated to Fraulein Aimee. This created much laughter, as each verse ended with the words, 'Aimee, Aimee, sick of thee.'"

## Fate's Affray.

We learn that, on Saturday morning last, the 6th, near Brittainville, Meigs county, an affray took place between William and Abraham Harris—brothers, and sons of D. D. Harris—in which the former, aged about 22 years, received wounds from which he died on Sunday night. The boys were in the woods cutting wood, when a difficulty arose between them. Abraham Harris, the younger, aged 17 years, being a vicious and bad fellow, drew his knife and stabbed his brother in the abdomen, which caused his death. Young Harris left immediately and has not been heard from since.—Cleveland Banner.

## Extra Session of the Senate.

It is definitely decided that there is to be an extra session of the Senate. The Republican Senators have resolved to postpone the consideration of the Hawaiian treaty until after the 4th of March, and it is known that the President will call an extra session of the Senate for the purpose of considering the treaty. This action has of course no reference to the necessity of any extra session of both Houses in the event of the failure of any of the important appropriation bills.

## TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

## Revenue Versus Temperance.

One of the fundamental errors of the prevalent public opinion, which the friends of temperance must needs correct before the reform can triumph, involves the question of revenue from the liquor traffic. There are thousands of good citizens who would scorn to traffic in intoxicating liquors themselves, or to accept personal gain therefrom, who are nevertheless wholly indifferent to the existing revenue policy of the State and National Governments in dealing with the traffic. One of the strongest points made by the brewers and liquor dealers in defence of their business is that they pay tribute to the public treasury, and should therefore have not only governmental protection, but should also have the respect which attaches to other legitimate business. A first and most potent objection urged by legislators, State and National, who any really effective, restrictive, or prohibitory legislation is asked for, is that it will weaken the public treasury by diminishing the revenue.

Recently a large number of petitions, representing several States and many thousands of petitioners, including clergymen, officers and members of churches of nearly all denominations, Christian men and women, were presented in the Senate of the United States, asking Congress, in view of the large amount of pauperism, disease, and crime caused by the liquor traffic, to prohibit, by appropriate legislation, the manufacture, distribution, and sale of all alcoholic beverages in the District of Columbia and throughout the Territories of the United States. The appropriate reference of these petitions, with a view to their proper consideration and subsequent action, would have been to the District and Territorial Committees, otherwise to the Committee on the Judiciary; but they were sent to the Committee on Finance instead, because in the sight of the Senate of the United States the temperance question is chiefly a revenue question, and the petitions of the thousands of Christian men and women, to whom it means much more, must needs be assigned to the care of the one committee which, more than any other, is presumed to be averse to recommending or doing anything which shall tend to diminish the resources of the public treasury.

The time is at hand when the friends of temperance should demand, as citizens, a change of legislative policy in dealing with respect to revenue, with liquor-traffic. In the light simply of political economy the present policy is one which, applied to private business, would bring to speedy bankruptcy all who should adopt it. The New York Times recently took occasion to express its gratification at the increased sum of money latterly received into our city treasury from liquor-licences, which, it affirmed, would be available for needed charitable purposes. But it appears to forget that the extra police expenses alone, rendered necessary by the presence of these licensed drinking dens, absorb all of the thousands of dollars received from the liquor-dealers, and many more besides from the pockets of tax-paying citizens. It forgets, too, that these same licensed drinking places are a chief cause of the very poverty which charity must needs care for. On the score of economy the present policy of revenue from the liquor-traffic is a ruinous one, and ought to be abandoned.

In the moral aspect, and in the light of enlightened Christian sentiment, the reasons against the longer continuance of the present liquor-revenue policy are still stronger. If, as the disciplinary regulations of sundry Christian churches affirm, Christian men and women may not, without offence, engage in the traffic in intoxicating liquors, no more may the Christian citizen, in the capacity of voter or legislator, authorize and sanction in his name and under the forms of government, what would be a confessed immorality for the individual, acting

alone upon his own responsibility. The British Parliament greatly shocked the moral sense not only of Great Britain, but of our own country a few years ago, by licensing prostitution in certain of its garrisoned towns. The same shocking proposition has from time to time been made for our own and other large cities on this side of the Atlantic. But liquor-licences, though more common, practically cover social vice and murder as well.

We hold it, therefore, to be not only financially a loss, but a grave public immorality, to perpetuate the custom of legalizing the drink traffic in consideration of tribute, much or little, paid into the public treasury. A people who acquiesce, without protest, in such a method of obtaining public revenue, will at best be indifferent supporters of the temperance reform when not actively opposed thereto. We exhort clergymen, journalists, and all who contribute, in whatever sphere, to the education and direction of public opinion, to agitate for the exclusion of alcoholic beverages from the lists of legitimate objects of taxation for public income.—National Temperance Advocate.

## Penitentes.

Mrs. M. A. Johnson, editress of the *Argonaut*, a temperance paper, in Jeffersonville, Ind., was sued for libel by one Fisher, for calling his whisky shop a murder-mill. She proved her statement true, and the jury was out but a few minutes when it returned with a verdict of acquittal. Therefore we have a jury deciding that saloons are murdering-mills.—*Woman's Journal*.

The National Temperance Advocate says: The inmates of the Inebriates' Home of Kings County, issued an earnest appeal to the "Ladies of every Household" to banish wine from their tables. The appeal, which reached us after our January number went to press, is touching and effective, and, we believe, was productive of good results.

Four new accessions to Holston Lodge, No. 38, I. O. G. T. Monday night. The temperance cause is growing in Knoxville, and much good is being accomplished. Yet a great deal remains to be done, and if the membership of the different churches would take hold as they should, they could make themselves very useful.

Fifty thousand dollars in fines have been collected in Maine during the last year under the workings of the prohibitory law, and crime has decreased nearly twenty per cent. What failures they are in Maine!

A petition was recently forwarded to Congress by the Good Templars of Kentucky, containing 25,000 signatures, praying for the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WHOLESALE MARKETS.

CHRONICLE OFFICE.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Feb. 16 1875.

The wheat market still continues inactive, and not much is being done in that line. Prime white is quoted at 90c a \$1.00. Corn is active, and readily taken on our advance on former prices; we quote it 2½c better. Clover seed has slightly advanced, and now brings readily \$3.00 per bushel; it has advanced some in the West, and at present we can not state how long the present price will continue. Other articles remain unchanged, from quotations given below.

WHEAT—New prime white nominal, 90c a \$1.00.

CORN—New buying 100c, 75c; sacked in depot, 75c; selling free on board at 80c.

LARD—Scarc, 14½c. OATS—New, 75c, 100c. IRISH POTATOES—Scarc, 10c. PEAS—Fair demand, \$1.00 a 1.10; balad. Loose from wagons, 90c per 100 lbs.

DRY FRUIT—Apples, 4c. Peaches, 4c. Raisins, 4c. Blackberries, 4c.

FLORA—Rather dull; country family buying, \$1.00 a 1.10; 3c a 3.50; 4c a 4.50; 5c a 5.50; 6c a 6.50; 7c a 7.50; 8c a 8.50; 9c a 9.50; 10c a 10.50; 11c a 11.50; 12c a 12.50; 13c a 13.50; 14c a 14.50; 15c a 15.50; 16c a 16.50; 17c a 17.50; 18c a 18.50; 19c a 19.50; 20c a 20.50; 21c a 21.50; 22c a 22.50; 23c a 23.50; 24c a 24.50; 25c a 25.50; 26c a 26.50; 27c a 27.50; 28c a 28.50; 29c a 29.50; 30c a 30.50; 31c a 31.50; 32c a 32.50; 33c a 33.50; 34c a 34.50; 35c a 35.50; 36c a 36.50; 37c a 37.50; 38c a 38.50; 39c a 39.50; 40c a 40.50; 41c a 41.50; 42c a 42.50; 43c a 43.50; 44c a 44.50; 45c a 45.50; 46c a 46.50; 47c a 47.50; 48c a 48.50; 49c a 49.50; 50c a 50.50; 51c a 51.50; 52c a 52.50; 53c a 53.50; 54c a 54.50; 55c a 55.50; 56c a 56.50; 57c a 57.50; 58c a 58.50; 59c a 59.50; 60c a 60.50; 61c a 61.50; 62c a 62.50; 63c a 63.50; 64c a 64.50; 65c a 65.50; 66c a 66.50; 67c a 67.50; 68c a 68.50; 69c a 69.50; 70c a 70.50; 71c a 71.50; 72c a 72.50; 73c a 73.50; 74c a 74.50; 75c a 75.50; 76c a 76.50; 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